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New-Mork Daily Tribune.

FOUNDED BY HORACE GREELEY

SUNDAY, NOVEMBER 22, 1891.

TWENTY-FOUR PAGES.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

Foreign .- A ukase, prohibiting the export of wheat from Russia, was issued by the Czar, to go into effect to-morrow. - Relations between France and Madagascar reached a point where rupture seems unavoidable. == Senor Mendonca, Brazilian Minister at Washington, received a dispatch stating that all was quiet in Brazil ex cept in Rio Grande do Sul. Domestic .- Yule defeated Harvard in the foot-

ball game at Springfield, Mass., by the score of 10 to 0. ____ The New-York delegation to appear before the National Republican Committee on Monday to secure the convention for New-York arrived in Washington . Judge Kennedy orerroneous returns in the 1st As sembly District of Onondaga County should be sent back to the County Canvassers for correction. === The County Canvassers of Columbia County gave Mr. Deane a plurality of 132 votes for State Senator .= Ex-President Hill, of Harvard, died at Waltham, Mass.

City and Suburban.-Four men were buried alive and Brooklyn was threatened with a water famine, by the caving in of a big water conduit. A youth was killed in a prize fight for a stake of \$5. ___ The Horse Show was brought to a successful close. A number of Presbyterian ministers and elders made formal complaint to the Synod of New-York of the decision of the Presbytery dismissing the case against Professor Briggs. Stocks advanced until near the close, and yielded then a part of the early improvement on heavy selling for European account. The closing was

The Weather .- Forecast for to-day: Warmer and cloudy, with occasional rains. Temperature yesterday: Highest, 52 degrees; lowest, 43; average, 48 3-4!

The Czar's ukase, prohibiting the export of wheat and flour from Russia, has had an immediate effect in European markets. American railway securities have taken an upward turn, and the demand for food products of all kinds from the United States has stiffened prices. The prohibition, which does not seem to have been expected in Western Europe, proves that the failure of the harvest in Russia has been more serious than has been generally apprehended, and that immense areas of the Empire are deprived of their ordinary food supplies. One country's loss is another's gain under Nature's system of compensations. The export of American food products during the next six months promises to be unprecedented.

The Horse Show which ended last evening was undoubtedly the greatest event of the kind that has ever taken place in this country. But It was something more than an exhibition of horses, although as such it fully justified the widespread interest which it aroused. From beginning to end it was a brilliant social function. such as has been seldom if ever seen in New-York. The beauty, wealth and fashion of the town were just as much on exhibition as the horses, and doubtless received quite as much critical attention. There has been much talk in recent years as to the establishment of a salon New-York. And in the Horse Show such a salon seems at last to have been substantially realized. It is not a purely literary salon, indeed, such as would have delighted the heart of a Madame de Stael; but for that very reason, perhaps, it will be more popular and succossful with society as it is at present consti-

The progress and popularity of the Volunteer Naval Reserve movement, which has taken so firm a hold in New-York and Boston and has already spread thence into Rhode Island and Connecticut, form the subject of a special article in this morning's TRIBUNE. The movement is a thoroughly sound one, is in good hands, and is sure to grow into a great success. As for the constitutional doubts that beset and befog a certain order of minds, so to speak, whenever any one proposes anything new and useful, ebstacles like this will be easily brushed saide or Instead of supporting the dictatorship, they have evercome. For instance, if the State cannot antagonized it, effected a military revolution in

keep an armed ship because it is a "navy," what is to hinder the United States lending (or giving) a ship or ships to any State or States for the use of its militia, just as cannon, for instance, are now issued, and have been ever since the Constitution was made? Or, happy thought, why cannot the State own the ship and the United States furnish the armament? Surely a militia ceases not to be a militia when it crosses a gangplank.

THE VICTORY.

The victory of Yale in the great football match was not only witnessed by thousands of spectators, but will be hailed with pride and gladness by a far greater multitude of mature and sober men, whose interest in Alma Mater has not vanished with the lapse of years. It was a splendid triumph of training, skill and physical development, and it will tend to increase the interest in field sports in the colleges. Had the game been won by dishonorable trickery, or by brutal violence in disregard of rules, the influence might have been different. But a fair and manly struggle, won on its merits by superiority of discipline and training and brains, will stimulate the pride of an army of collegians to emulate in future contests the deeds of 1891.

For this precise reason the triumph will be regarded with regret by those who consider that too much of the time and thought of students is already given to athletic sports. Undoubtedly these are many in number, and conscientious and sincere in their belief, and they have the best interests of the students at heart. The number of them has apparently decreased very much, as experience has shown that physical training does not in fact lessen the average of intelligence in mental culture or development, but does tend to secure a more vigorous and healthy physical condition, which powerfully aids the student in his studies and in after life. Nevertheless, this class of objectors remains, and with more or less earnestness endeavors to combat the tendency to devote too much time and and attention to sports to the exclusion of the more serious work of the colleges. That this evil exists, so that instructors and parents have constantly to guard against it, no candid observer will deny, and because of it thousands are inclined to condemn athletics altogether, on the ground that the various sports constantly tempt the young to over-indulgence therein, and to neglect of serious duties.

But the same objection may be made to almost any form of enjoyable occupation of the mind or the body. It can be abused, and the enjoyment tempts to excess. Because there are always some who yield to the temptation, must the physical training be forbidden or repressed? Eating is enjoyable, but it is possible for the young man with a healthy appetite to eat too much. Society is enjoyable, but it is quite possible for the young man to enjoy social opportunities so much as to neglect his work. Those who wish the repression of athletics certainly overlook one of the chief benefits, and possibly the most important benefit, derived from participation in active field sports.

These sports train the body, and that is some thing. But they train the character far more. They develop will, pluck, endurance, the power of attention and concentration, and the power of self-denial as to a multitude of enjoyments and excesses in order to attain excellence. No part of a young man's training can be more important than this. If he sets himself to keep in first-rate physical condition he has constantly to restrain appetites and passions which it is of the first importance to him in after life that he shall be able to restrain. If he is brought into sharp competition with his fellows, in a field where pluck and courage and resolute will count for more than brawn and muscle, he gets training in those very elements of character which will make him a valuable man. Training of the mind is much, but the nerveless and timid scholar, who has no discipline in self-reliance, in decision and resolution and pluck, will count for nothing in the world against a man of stronger character, who may have far more of his mental equipment yet to gain.

But the highest development of character does not come from asceticism. Denial of all pleasures through fear of temptation is only an abandonment of the effort to acquire that power of self-restraint and that training of the will without which the highest mental faculties have always proved comparatively valueless.

MILITARY RULE IN BRAZIL.

The highly centralized system of administration in Brazil provided means for securing the downfall of the Empire. It was only necessary to supplant twenty Provincial Presidents and to obtain control of as many military garrisons in order to complete the work of the revolutionists in Rio de Janeiro. There was a smaller Fonseca in nearly every provincial capital, ready to act promptly and to take the initiative in transferring power from the Imperial authorities to new hands, precisely as the greater Fonseca had done in the national capital. The Military Club had been in existence long enough to bring all the leading officers of the army into harmonious relations, and to impress them with consciousness of their power. The overthrow of the throne by a few battalions of ill-disciplined troops was followed by a series of co-ordinate military revolts in the Provinces. Republican agitators supplied enthusiasm, but the army carried the intrenchments of the Empire without firing a gun.

The facility with which the revolutionists accomplished their work two years ago was a menace to the security of the republic. The power of the army, which had been exerted in the first instance with overwhelming effect, was brought to bear a second time upon the National Congress and the constitutional system. The details of the establishment of the dictatorship have not been published, but it seems altogether probable that President Fonseca was forced to make a stand against the legislators by the attitude of the army. Without doubt the officers of the Military Club during the last year have watched the proceedings of the politicians and lawmakers with cynical contempt. In their own estimation they were the only patriots. The revolution was their work in the beginning, and republican government could be brought under military control at any time. The lawyers in Congress seemed to be putting on unnecessary airs, and acting as though they had real political authority. When their assumption of power became offensive to the master-politicians of the Military Club, they advised the dictatorship, carried the President along with them, and closed the doors

This restoration of the supremacy of the army was accomplished without resistance in Rio de The leaders counted without doubt Janeiro. upon the support of the military garrisons in all the provincial capitals. The coup d'état of November, 1889, would have been a failure if the army officers throughout Brazil had not acted in concert in establishing twenty Provisional Governments outside the national capital. The success of the dictatorship in like manner depended upon the co-operation of the military authorities in the scaboard States. In Rio Grande do Sul the army was strong, inasmuch as it was a frontier Province, where smuggling operations required the presence of a large force. The officers there seem to have been jealous of the ascendancy of their colleagues at Rio de Janeiro.

Practically, it is a provincial military seca. movement against the garrison in control of the capital. The army was united two years ago, but is now divided.

Military government is not an unmixed evil in countries like Uruguay, the Argentine and Mexico, where there are railways available for rapid transportation of troops. In such instances revolutionary movements are easily suppressed and public order is resolutely maintained. In a ways military government cannot be strong enough to accomplish these supreme purposes and hence the evil tendencies of irresponsible power predominate. In the present instance, while the restoration of monarchy is not favored in any quarter, the army has suspended the operation of the Constitution and has divided into two camps. If there were a coast railway from Para to Rio Grande do Sul, strong and effective military government would be practicable. As the construction of such a railway cannot be hoped for, at least in several generations, the standing army will be a source of weakness rather than strength. If it were mustered out of service and an efficient national guard were organized in the States, the chances of counter-revolution and civil war would be public ignorance this would be a hazardous experment. Republicanism will ultimately triumph because no other form of government is possible in Brazil; but a transition period of confusion and uncertainty will intervene.

A LAW PROVIDING FOR BETTER ROADS The discussion in regard to public roads look-

ing to the improvement of all the highways of the State is sure to continue until a great and permanent reform is secured. A correspondent directs the attention of those interested in the subject to the law which was passed by the Legislature of 1890, entitled "An Act to provide for the improvement and maintenance of the public roads in certain counties as county roads." Richmond County has availed herself of the provisions of this act, and we are informed by next summer Staten Island will have completed nearly thirty miles of first-class roads. This law authorizes the Boards of Supervisors of counties of not more than 200 square miles of area to assume control of the local roads for the purpose of maintaining and improving them. A road which runs through a village cannot pass under the control of the Supervisors without the consent of the village trustees, the term "road" being construed to include street, avenue or other public highway. The control of the Supervisors is conditioned upon the filing in the County Clerk's office of a map showing the roads which they purpose to improve. Having formally estimated by resolution what sum will be required to put and keep the roads in proper condition, the Supervisors are empowered to borrow it on the credit of the county and issue the necessary bonds. This improvement fund cannot exceed in any year an amount which with the outstanding bonded indebtedness of the county shall be more than 10 per cent of the assessed valuation of the county as shown by the assessment rolls. All improvements are to be made under contracts with the lowest bidder, upon bids which have been publicly advertised for in the usual manner. One of the most valuable features of the law is its requirement that "all improvements and repairs made under and in pursuance of this act shall be done under the supervision of a competent civil engineer holding a diploma as such. . . . The Board of Supervisors shall cause all county roads to be divided into sections of not more than one mile each, and it shall be the duty of the supervising engineer to make a regular quarterly report which shall state the then condition of each section, the amount expended thereon for the last quarter and the repairs necessary for the ensuing quarter and the estimated cost there-

The law has other sensible features. It prescribes several regulations which are to govern all improvements or repairs-regulations relating to the width and depth of the roadbed, the materials that may be used on the roads and related matters. Provision is made to prevent horse or electric railways which may be allowed to use the roads from becoming a nuisance: and to compel those who lay gas or water mains to leave all highways in as good condition as they found them-something, by the way, which such people rarely do. There is also a provision governing expenditures for improvements which may exceed a rate of \$10,000 per mile. It is to be added that the law is not compulsory in any county containing a city of over 100,000 inhabitants "unless the Board of Supervisors thereof shall, by a vote of four-fifths of all the members, determine that it will be beneficial to such county that this act shall be compulsory

therein." How many counties in the State have entered upon the great work of road reform under this law we are unable to say. Probably few of them beside Richmond, else that fact would have come out in the discussion which has taken place this year. But Richmond finds that it works well, and certainly it provides for the maintenance, repair and improvement of our roads in accordance with a rational system. It could readily be amended so as to make it apply to all the counties of the State. And, pending the passage of a general measure of larger scope -one providing for a series of State roads connecting the county seats-it is possibly the best thing that could be done. Certainly anything is better than the existing system, which is responsible for the abominable roads that are to be found all over the State.

A SUGGESTION TOUCHING THANKSGIVING.

In obedience to the proclamations of the President of the United States and the Governors of our respective commonwealths all the people of this Republic will devote next Thursday to thanksgiving. That is to say, they all will ostensibly-all on whose heads the bump of grat-Itude is as well developed as it ought to be. But it is to be feared that many of the multitudinous inhabitants of this great town of ours, however laudable their intentions, will be so busy with other things on Thursday as to have precious little time to devote to anything approximating to a conscientious review of their share of the manifold mercies of the year or to devote to beneficent Thanksgiving deeds. For on the morning of Thanksgiving thousands of New-Yorkers will be getting a good ready for the football match; in the afternoon they will be gazing with breaths a good deal bated upon the collegiate gladiators; and after that the great home feast of the year will long claim their undivided attention. And dinner done, the supply of Thanksgiving hours remaining manifestly will be unequal to the demands which will be made upon them by the crowding reflections suggested by the great festival-unequal if adequate justice is to be dene to Thanksgiving in all that it implies. And, of course, it will be too late for the performance of deeds of charity worthy of

Hence it is that we venture to suggest to those who purpose to attend the football match-which has come to be as assuredly associated with a metropolitan Thanksgiving as our esteemed contemperary, the Turkey-that they devote to-day or tobucco, or keep a dog." as well as Thursday next to this festival. Let

the State, and are now under arms against Fon- them "call for a division" of the holiday, as the parliamentarians would call it. During this quiet Sunday, undisturbed by those best fruits of the lower education which the Yale and Princeton teams will display on Thursday, and favored by a dinner less elaborate, less engrossing, than the mighty meal to which they will sit down on Thursday after football, they will be able to give the serious, improving, practical phase of Thanksgiving its due, and so will be more free to make a gay and festive holiday of country of vast territorial extent and few rail- November 26. Those acting upon this advice will naturally be in a most optimistic frame of mind all Sunday. For no person hereabouts can glance back over the year without realizing that he-or she-has much to be thankful for. Yes; this is to be affirmed even of those to whom the year has brought sorrow and disappointment in large measure. For if evil is but "good in the making"-and one of our wisest philosophers holds that it is, while the common experience backs him up in so holding-then sorrow and disappointment, rightly regarded, are things which "work together for good." In any event, no human lot is so unfortunate that it might not be worse; and of those whom we are addressing it is safe to assert that after all just concessions are made the fact remains that their mercies are more than the sands of the seashore. Insist upon diminished; but under prevailing conditions of finding causes of personal and general thanksgiving to-day. The exercise is a most profitable one, for there is moral progress, not to speak of light-heartedness, in the cultivation of a spirit of thankfulness. One other point will be apt to occur to those who begin keeping Thanksgiving this Sunday, and purpose to keep it rightly. That is, that it is with Thanksgiving of the genuine, thorough sort as it is with faith-without works it is dead. Demonstrate, then, that you are truly, affirmatively thankful by acts of friendliness this day and during this Thanksgiving

week to the friendless. Having properly attended to this division of Thanksgiving before the 26th, you will surely enjoy the great game and the great subsequent dinner with an added zest. For you will be conscious that your celebration of Thanksgiving is not open to the charge of being one-sided, frivolous, lacking the thoughtful features which ought to characterize the observance of such a festival.

THE EPISCOPAL CHURCH CONGRESS, The utterances of the Episcopal Church Conress, which met in Washington this last week will naturally command wide attention. Church Congress is itself an interesting factor in the religious movement of the age, for, like its elder sister, the English Church Congress, it has grown out of that spirit of investigation and mrest which is to-day at work in all the Christian Churches, not even excluding the venerable Church of Rome. Not that there is anything unchurchly" or heretical in the Church Congress; far from it. On the contrary, its leaders are thoroughly loyal to the fundamental principles of episcopacy, and have not the slightest desire to stray outside the limits of its tolerated pinions. But they are men who see more clearly, perhaps, than their fellow-churchmen the omplex and puzzling tendencies of the age, and the necessity on the part of the Church of adjusting itself to the times. Like the authors of that famous book, "Lux Mundi," who are personally stanch High Churchmen, they would not minimize the doctrines of the Church, but would rather present them in such a way as to make them a vital force in solving the problems of modern life. With this end in view men of all schools of thought are invited to say their say, honestly, fearlessly, and frankly, even though their views may not wholly square with the current thinking of average Episcopalians. This has resulted in making the Church Congress a very fair index of the real tendencies of the Episcopal Church, which often fail to find any adequate expression in its formal legislative bodies.

And the meeting just ended gives us an excellent idea of some of these tendencies. There was, for instance, the exquisitely beautiful opening sermon of Bishop Brooks, which was a plea or vital religion that would have equally delighted St. Francis Xavier and John Wesley. So long as such sermons are preached in a Church there need be no fear that it will die of formalism. And that the tendency toward a more earnest spirituality indicated by this sermon is strong in the Episcopal Church to-day will be admitted by all who are acquainted with its practical work.

But there is little likelihood of spirituality running into mere pietism in the Episcopal Church, judging from the papers and addresses on the topics discussed. The utterances on these topics were characterized by a modernness of thought, and by a broad recognition of the existing conditions of life, that would have exposed their authors to an ecclesiastical martyrdom fifty years ago. For example, the writers on "Theism and Evolution" declared their belief in evolution, much as they would have declared their belief in any other commonplace fact, as a thing not even to be debated; and one of them went so far as to say that life may have originated by means of spontaneous generation. The discussion on Socialism showed that the clergy and laity of the Church are carefully studying that perplexing subject, though it also showed that they have as yet come to no clear conclusion a regard to it. It will probably be many years before Christian sociology attains to the dignity of a science, but these speakers indicate that the Episcopal Church, in common with all the Churches, is feeling its way toward a solution

of this great problem. In the discussions on parish and mission work. he relation of the clergy to politics, Catholic and Protestant tendencies in the Church, and personal religion, there was discernible a strong desire to make the machinery of the Church practically effective. Indeed, we might say that this was the keynote of the Congress, and therefore of the Church, so far as the Congress represents it. And it is a most hopeful thing for the Episcopal Church that this spirit is becoming dominant. For it indicates that instead of haughtily standing aloof from its Protestant brethren, it is striving, in common with them, to bring the essential principles of Christianity to bear on the problems of the age.

THE COMING WAR ON DOGS.

What may be the germ of a great reform is reported from Mt. Carmel, Conn. A farmer named Norton is responsible for it. As yet his voice is the voice of one crying in the wilderness, but it would be rash to predict that it may not some day become a "movement" and attract general

The embryotic crusade to which we refer is directed against dogs; that is, the new thing which it is directed against is dogs. Mr. Norton has a large apple orchard, and a month ago he discovered that he had a great deal more fruit than he could dispose of, even by putting up a sign saying that small boys caught stealing apples would be prosecuted-a notice which, of course, attracted all the small boys for miles around. Norton decided to give away all of the superfluous fruit to the poor. But he had no desire to give any of it to the criminal or viciously inclined poor, and so he advertised in the local papers as follows: "I will deliver, free of expense, during the month of October, fifty bushels of good apples to deserving poor families, providing the members of those families do not use intextcating liquor

This is probably the first time that the keep

ing of a dog has been classed with the consumption of strong liquor. But who can say what it may lead to? In fact, we conceive that the era of a great dog-keeping reform is upon us. Temperance in dogs is going to be the watchword of the social agitators of the next decade. Pamphlets headed, * Down with Dogs!" will soon be upon us. Lecturers on dog extravagance will soon start out. Astonishing facts on the excessive use of dogs will soon confront us, such as that out of 1,000 young men who buy their first dog, all but one die in the poorhouse. The man who was once bound down by seven dogs, but who shook them off, and now nightly tells his hearers about it from the platform, will become numerous The horrible example of the dog-keeper, a bleareyed and tattered relic of humanity with twelve logs, will be known. Newspapers devoted to the reform, such as the "Anti-Dog Journal" and "The Dog Reform Banner," will build up great circulations. Then it will soon become evident that moral suasion in the matter of doing away with the giant evil of keeping and maintaining a dog is a failure, and we shall have dog local-option and high-license for dogs. This will naturally be followed by a demand for legal dog prohibition. Perhaps it will be tried in some State, say, for instance, in Connecticut, where the movement starts, and the man keeping or harboring a dog or dogs, or lending aid or comfort to a dog or dogs, will be fined and imprisoned, said dog or dogs to be seized by the peace officer, and to be duly killed and put to death by said officer, the hide or felt of such dog or dogs to be removed by said officer, and sold to the highest bidder at the front door of the court-house, the sum realized from such sale to be turned into the school fund. A dog prohibition political party will, of course, follow, which, after demanding woman suffrage, greenback money, tariff-reform, and so forth, will call for the legal prohibition of the dog power. The man who keeps a small rat-terrier pup will be denounced as being as bad as, or worse, than the one who keeps a whole kennel of big St. Bernards; and the woman who has a worsted dog with shoe-button eyes for her baby to play with will discover that she is the worst of the whole lot, as it is the first step that counts, and no one can touch cloth dogs without ending up with a pack of English foxhounds.

Of course this state of affairs is not upon us yet, and it may be several years before it comes, but if the dog reform spreads it is only a question of time. That there will be a great field for the movement is shown by Mr. Norton's experience out of the large number of applicants which he had for apples, only nine met the requirements, and in two of these cases Mr. Norton thought he heard smothered barks in the cellar after he got the apples unloaded.

When a company of any kind receives the privilege of tearing up streets in order to repair its pipes, or for any other purpose where excavation is necessary, it is that company's obvious duty to restore the pavement to good condition. It is notorious that this is not done. On Thursday the Board of Estimate voted \$6,000 to Commissioner Gilroy to make good the neglect of these companies. It is an outrage that the public should be called on to foot the bills for this work. Is it not possible to bring the delinquents to terms by refusing to grant them further permits until they have repaired the damage already wrought:

The burning of a number of frame tenement-houses in Brooklyn, imperilling the lives of many people, teaches an important lesson. We mean the necessity of preventing the erection of any more such dwellings in what will in a few years be crewded districts of the city. At present such houses are duplicated by the hundred every year in those wards which lie outside of what are termed the "fire limits." Within these limits only brick, stone and iron can be used as building materials; but the fire limits are not determined on any rational basis, and beyond then frame houses are erected without restraint! A solid block of them is extremely liable to destruc tion by fire, just as those in Nostrand-ave. were burned the other night, and the next time a fire occurs the occupants may not all be so lucky as to escape with their lives. The fire limits are fixed by the Aldermen, being changed from time to time; but these officials are so heedless of the public welfare that action by the Legislature seems to be demanded.

Why should there be any further discussion the question of removing General Grant's body to Washington? The effort in Congress last winter was a failure, and that ought to have ended the matter. The tomb at Riverside is in every way appropriate, and the work of erecting a magnificent monument to the great General' memory is now in progress there. Let well enough alone.

There is a mystery about Byram Lake and its failure to form a source of water supply for the city. Some six years ago New-York acquired this body of water and work was begun to connect it with the Kensico reservoir. This was carried on for months, and then for some reason that is painfully obscure the job was abandoned. All the money expended on the work was thrown away. No effort has since been made to carry out the original plan. Some one must know the why and the wherefore of it. The quantity of water procurable from this source would go some distance at least toward relieving the water famine. Who will solve the Byram Lake

The custom of inviting eminent clergymen to speak at the great public dinners has grown much in favor during the last few years, and it is one whose wisdom is amply justified by the results The clergy who have been thus honored have shown a capacity for saying the right thing in the right way that puts them in the front rank of after-dinner orators. We hear much in certain quarters about the growing chasm between the Church and the world, and we are frequently told that hard-headed men of the world to-day look upon ministers of religion as a sort of third sex, whose views on questions of real moment are descrying of little respect or consideration. The reception accorded to the speeches of Bishop Potter and Professor Briggs at the Chamber of Commerce dinner, and to the speeches of other clergymen at similar gatherings, is a sufficient answer to this wild statement. At no period in the history of American Christianity have the clergy been in closer touch with the life of the Nation; and at no period have intelligent men in every walk of life been more anxious to listen to their words of counsel and advice. This state of affairs imposes a tremendous responsibility on the clergy, which we are glad to say most of them fully realize. Every year they are coming to have a more vivid appreciation of the great questions that so vitally concern the world, and as a result the message of Christianity is now listened to with respect and even docility by men who would ordinarily treat a pulpit homily with polite indifference.

An interesting contribution to the experiments with co-operation in this country is furnished by the Harvard co-operative society, which has just published the report of its most prosperous year. Successful ventures of this sort have not been so plentiful in this country that the results at Harvard can be properly neglected, though they undoubtedly are obtained through the workings of a rather special set of circumstances. The thousand or so of members are all students, for the most part in residence at the university and creating a special demand for certain not very numerous commodities. The enterprise has received special favors, too, from the college authorities. On the other hand, it has been carried on by the students themselves, without the employment of any unusual business ability, and has taken firm root from its peculiar fitness. The idea of filling the student demand at cost from one central agency, instead of allowing it contribute to the profits of Cambridge and Boston shapk-sepers was put in operation about

seven years ago. Ever since, the member with a few setbacks, has constantly grown. have amounted to over \$70,000, the net profit \$5,353, and the dividend shared by members \$5,353, and the distribution in the constraint of the constraint o of their purchases. The great English co-operative stores, like the Army and Navy and the Civil Service in London, have amply shown how "distributive" co-operation can be made success ful; but examples of such complete success as the Harvard establishment's are rare in this country

The Chilian journalist who overcame the preja dices of his English birth and told in yesterlay's Tribune the plain truth about Minister Egan conduct in Chili has explained his interest in the matter on the score of love of fair play. When a former English resident of Valparaiso comes for ward with a detailed account of the American Minward with a detailer action in befriending and protect ing Congressional leaders and offers cons evidence of his neutrality during the civil was the Anglomaniac press is taught a greatly n lesson in self-restraint.

PERSONAL.

Eugene Field declares that when James Whiteons Riley gave some readings on shipboard, while return ing from Europe a few weeks ago, he had two enthre astic Scots among his auditors. "Is it no wonderly, be sic a bonnie poet!" "And is he indeed a trade-man!" asked the other. "'Deed is he," answered to first speaker. "Did ye no hear the dominic intriplac-him as the hoosier-poet? Just think of it, mon-just think o' sic a gude poet dividing his time at making hoosiery!"

Charles Hopper Gibson, appointed by Governor Jackson temporarily to fil the vacancy caused by Senator Wilson's death, was a member of the love house of Congress for six years immediately prior to last March. The Legis'ature meets in January and mil last March. The Legis atture meets in January and an elect a successor, so that Mr. Gibson's period of service will probably be very brief unless he gets a necommission from that body. Mr. Cibson is believed to be Mr. Gorman's choice. Governor Jackson is here ever, himself a candidate for the Senatorship. As Mr. Wilson had only just been re-elected before his death, the new incumbent has practically a full six-years term to serve.

The anti-Cleveland Democratic Senators are tall to favor giving Senator-elect Hill the place lately sen-pied by Mr. Evaris on the Committee on Foreign Affairs, if they can bring it about. This is an hong not often conferred upon a new-comer; but the Dens-crats are entitled to a member there, and may elec-the gentleman from Chemung. .That gifted and accomplished Kansas statesman, &

Peffer, recently visited a school where they had relect maps to show the location of mountains and bodies of water, but with no names inscribed thereon. After had distinguished himself by pointing out lindsor's Bay to the admiring scholars, some one called ha attention to the fact that he was discussing a map of des It begins to look as if Mr. Carnegie might live to see

the library which he proposes to bestow on Pittsburg a reality. Architects' plans have at last been under discussion, and there is a possibility that one of them will be adopted. Governor Hovey of Indiana took such a severe cold in Vicksburg early last week that he abbreviated his tour and hurried home, without visiting the Southers States, as he had planned to do on returning from Mexico.

According to Swedish papers the expedition of Dr. Nausen to the North Pole has been postponed until 1803. The idelay is caused by the impossibility of sooner finishing the ship to be used.

It has come to light that an attempt was made assassinate the Prince of Naples in Monza, Italy, a few weeks ago. As the Prince was riding in a carriage along a lonely way, a man suddenly tried to shoot him with a revolver. The man was intoxicated, however, and fell under the Prince's wagon. The villain was arrested, and proved to be a policeman in civilian's clothes.

THE TALK OF THE DAY.

The reports of the enthronement of Bishop Nichols son, of Milwaukee, the other day, would seem to in-dicate that the good prelate has a varied trousseus. "Preceding him," says one paper, "was a cross carried by his son, clad in a purple stole and white rocket with lace collar, and following him came his secretary and chaplains, in proper habit, and the deans of con-vocation. Bishop Nicholson was clad in the full robes of office, a velvet cassock with a girdled alb, caught up about the waist with a white rochet of fine French lawn, bordered with superb lace; a chemise of viols color, and a darker shade than the cassock, and a andsomely embroidered white silk stole. finger he wore a bishop's ring, a large amethyst, con taining in gold the seal of the State.

A Different Girl.—Old Friend of the Family—And is this little Augusta! Little Augusta (of bygone years)—No, sir; Pve grown up now.—Pm Gusste.—(Puck.

eems to have arrived in Beth Penn. "The Star," of that favored town says: "Dressed hogs are selling down here at 61.2 cents per pound. This, with a thought of the good home-made sausage that our old burghers can make, and with good Jersey buckwheat flour at 65 cents a quarter of a hundred, makes one's mouth water. Cider-making goes right along at the mill on the other side of the creek, and the very best of elder can be bought at 10 cents a gallon." Now let us hear of a regular old-time Thanksgiving in

"Rosalle" (from whom the Listener has not heard before for a long time, greatly to his regret) writes to know whether it is really true, as she has heard it commonly whispered, that none but servant-girls wear large hats in theatres. The Listener cannot aver from his personal knowledge that this is true; but he should not wonder in the least if it were. He has himself heard the same thing asserted. "No surer size that a woman is a servant-girl," said Mrs. Fitz-Harris to him, only the other day, "than a large hat upon her head, in a theatre." If this is true, it makes a very handy means of discriminating this useful class of women from others on such occasion; it isn't always see easy.—(Boston Transcript.

Funny, isn't it? English papers which speak of the Republicans carrying the entire State of Philadelphia can't find language to express their amazement at the prevailing ignorance in this country in regard to English affairs. And it is all the more funny when we remember that, as a matter of fact, intelligent Americans keep themselves particularly well informed in re-gard to English affairs. You couldn't throw a pebble gard to English affairs. in the streets of any big town in this country without hitting a man who knows more about the really important features of London than many of the average citizens of London itself.

The Mean Old Thing.—Husband (kindly)—My dear, you have nothing decent to wear, have you? Wife (with alacrity)—No, indeed, I haven't; not a thing. I'd be ashamed to be seen anywhere. My evening dress has been worn three times already. Husband—Yes; that's just what I told siffains when he offered me two tickets for the theatre for to night it knew if I took them they'd only be wasted, so I just got one. You won't mind if I harry off.—(Lendon Thoughts.

got one. Thoughts. Bishop Clark, of Rhode Island, was talking about the large toleration of Bishop Brooks on the occasion of his consecration last month. "Dr. Brooks will be very easy bishop to work under," he said to a clerg-

"He won't expect his clergy to work as he does, or to think as he does, or to preach as he does." Time is always too short to people who improve its
People who never ask any questions never lears
very much.

Love is doubted when it leaves the cost-mark of
the present.

Love is doubted when it leaves the cost-mark of the present.

Some men join church with the very same kind of a motive that others rob a bank.

If you went your children to love the Sabbath, don't make a practice of washing them Sunday morning.

If you well your your boy to be a preacher, don't look him up to learn verses of Scripture when the circus is in town.

There are men who will work harder and be more patient in trying to catch a string of fish that are lift for nothing under the sun but to be counted that they have done in ten years to help keep the devil from having his own way with the children.—(Ram's Horn.

"Uncle Isaac Thompson," an aged colored man I-

ing in the Jersey pines, was very sick. His wife nursed him faithfully, seldom leaving his bedside. One morning when the doctor drove up to the house he was surprised to see her sitting disconsolately on the door step with her apron thrown over her face. "War, Aunt Sailie." he called out, "what is the matter Anything wrong with my patient!" "Oh, doctah." sobbed the old woman, "wen dat pore man waked up dis mornin' be found hisself dead." The mathematical smart Alecks are always prepos-

The mathematical smart Alecks are always proposing some new and puzzling question with which to confound those whose nump of caiculation is not well developed, but the most exasperating effort in the direction was spring on a small company the other evening, when one of these hauman caiculating machines inquired: "If hwe cats each five rats in avenues inquired: "If hwe cats each five rats in avenues in the cats and the cats in the content of the cats and the taske to catch 100 rats in 100 days!" Every answer was given from 100 cats to 100,000 cats, until it happened to occur to some one that if five cats caught a rat a day there was nothing to prevent their continuing to do so fill the end of time if their patience and the tals held out. But before tills conclusion was reached over \$10 had change fore tills conclusion was reached over \$10 had change to the problem, who escaped before matters had good far.—(St. Louis Globe Damgerst.